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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/966,439	09/28/2001	Frederic Danis	FR 000101	6375

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EXAMINER	
AMINZAY, SHAIMA Q	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2684	

DATE MAILED: 09/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/966,439	DANIS, FREDERIC	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Shaima Q. Aminzay	2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 June 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

♦ The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Bublil et al. U. S. Publication 20030043917 in view of Homer European Patent EP 0707427A2, and further in view of Yui U. S. Patent 5815135.

Regarding claims 1, and 6, Bublil teaches a receiver for receiving encoded video images (see for example, Figures 1-2, paragraph [0032], lines 2-5], receiving encoded video signals), and a video decoder for decoding the received images (see for example, Figure 1, decoder 104, paragraph [0032], lines 14-17, and paragraph [0033], lines 1-5), and a screen controller for controlling the display of decoded images on the screen (see for example, Figure 1, decoder 104, and paragraph [0033], lines 1-12).

However, Bublil does not teach the motion detector for detecting motion and for deriving motion information, and refreshing display zones on the screen with refreshing frequencies determined as a function of the motion information provided by the decoder.

Homer teaches the motion detector (Figure 1(segmentation (120), and Prediction (130))) for detecting motion and for deriving motion information (see for example, Figures 1(120, and 130), column 4, lines 2-6, and 8-11, the unit 120 detects or determines a motion, and unit 130 is the driver for the motion information).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to combine Homer's segmenting an image with corresponding motion vector with Bublil's receiving encoded message system (see for example, paragraph [0032], lines 2-5], receiving encoded video signals) to provide a system with the motion detection function and driving motion information that is particularly advantageous where transmission is limited, systems such as video telephony, and personal communication with low bit-rates (Homer, see for example, Figures 1(120, and 130), column 4, lines 2-6, and 8-11, and column 12, lines 35-40)

However, Homer does not teach specifically refreshing display zones on the screen with refreshing frequencies determined as a function of the motion information provided by the decoder (see for example, Figure 1, column 4, lines 2-6, and 8-11, the prediction unit 130, 16-21, column 6, lines 7-12, 28-30, and 43-46, refreshing the display zones).

Yui teaches refreshing display zones on the screen with refreshing frequencies determined as a function of the motion information provided by the decoder (see for example, column 1, lines 16-21, column 6, lines 7-12, 28-30, and 43-46, refreshing the display zones).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to combine Yui's display control refreshing function of motion information (see for example, column 4, lines 46-65) with Homer's segmenting an image with corresponding motion vector, and with Bublil's receiving encoded message system (see for example, paragraph [0032], lines 2-5], receiving encoded video signals) to provide a system "to enable stable detection of a changed position in partial-rewrite processing, without receiving any influence due to input-data conversion" and to provide "a display control apparatus and method corresponding to various video signals and display devices" (Yui, column 1, lines 59-62, and column 2, lines 1-5).

Regarding claims 2, 5, 11, and 12, Bublil, Homer, and Yui teach claims 1, 6, and further Bublil teaches the video decoder for identifying video objects in the received video images (see for example, paragraph [0032], lines 1-14, identifying the received images), and Yui teach teaches the motion detector identifying information as to describe motion of the object between successive images (see for example, column 4, lines 46-53, identifying the motion information), and the video decoder is conform to a

standard of the MPEG2 type (see for example, paragraph [0011], lines 1-3, and [0012], lines 1-4).

Regarding claim 7, Bublil, Homer, and Yui teach claim 1, and further Bublil teaches execution of program with instruction performing video decoder commands (see for example, paragraph [0012], lines 1-12).

2. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Bublil et al. U. S. Publication 20030043917 in view of Homer European Patent EP 0707427A2, Yui U. S. Patent 5815135, and further in view of Faroudja et al. U. S. Patent 6222589 B1.

Regarding claim 8, Bublil, Homer, and Yui teach claim 1, and further Yui teaches video display screen for displaying video images on liquid crystal displays (see for example column 1, lines 1-12). However, Yui does not teach specifically the portable electronic.

Faroudja teaches the "liquid crystal display (LCD) portable computers operation with screen refresh rate" (see for example, column 8, lines 48-49).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to combine Faroudja's "displaying video signals on high-resolution computer-type monitors" (see for example, column 1, lines

10-12) with Yui's display control refreshing function of motion information (see for example, column 4, lines 46-65), and with Bublil's receiving encoded message system (see for example, paragraph [0032], lines 2-5], receiving encoded video signals) to provide "computer-type monitor displays" free of motion discontinuities and to provide portable electronic displays with refresh function (Yui, column 1, lines 9-12, and column 3, lines 19-23).

3. Claims 3, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Bublil et al. U. S. Publication 20030043917 in view of Homer European Patent EP 0707427A2, Yui U. S. Patent 5815135, and further in view of Kubota et al. U. S. Patent 5930378.

Regarding claims 3, and 13, Bublil, Homer, and Yui teach claims 1, and 6.

However, Bublil and Yui do not teach motion vector and displacement of the video object in a plane parallel to the image

Kubota teaches motion vector and displacement of the video object in a plane parallel to the image (see for example, Figure 3 (1 and 5), column 3, lines 42-43, column 4, lines 34-35, and lines 45-48).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to combine Kubota's dynamic image processing

motion and motion vector with parallel plane (see for example, Figure 3 (1 and 5), column 3, lines 42-43, column 4, lines 34-35, and lines 45-48) with Yui's display control refreshing function of motion information (see for example, column 4, lines 46-65), and with Bublil's receiving encoded message system (see for example, paragraph [0032], lines 2-5], receiving encoded video signals) to provide a system with "parallel movement and techniques for extracting a background and moving object from the dynamic image" and to provide "and accelerated transformation of information to multimedia" (Kubota, column 1, lines 19-21, and 12-13).

4. Claims 4, 9, 10, 14, 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Bublil et al. U. S. Publication 20030043917 in view of Homer European Patent EP 0707427A2, Yui U. S. Patent 5815135, Kubota et al. U. S. Patent 5930378, and further in view of Ishibashi et al. U. S. Patent 6489933.

Regarding claims 4, 9, 10, 14, 15, and 16, Bublil, Homer, Yui, and Kubota teach claims 1, 13, and further, Yui teaches refreshing display zone as the mobility function of the object (see for example, column 1, lines 15-23).

However, Bublil, Yui and Kubota do not teach the display refreshing rates are determined as a function of the motion of the video.

Ishibashi teaches the display refreshing rates are determined as a function of the motion of the video (column 6, lines 37-48, and column 9, lines 47-51, and column 10, lines 6-15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to combine Ishibashi's video display screen refreshing rate (see for example, column 6, lines 37-48) with Yui's display control refreshing function of motion information (see for example, column 4, lines 46-65), and with Bublil's receiving encoded message system (see for example, paragraph [0032], lines 2-5], receiving encoded video signals) to provide a system which can prevent the "deterioration of image quality that may take place when motion picture data is displayed on a TV", and to provide a system that "can display motion picture data such as a DVD title and the like with high quality" (Ishibashi, column 2, lines 55-58).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTO-892 form.

Inquiry

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shaima Q. Aminzay whose telephone number is 703-305-8723. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 AM -5:00 PM.
   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on 703-308-7745. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.
   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Shaima Q. Aminzay
(Examiner)

NICK CORSARO
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Nay Maung
(SPE)
Art Unit 2684

September 2, 2004